



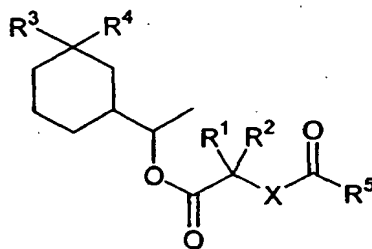
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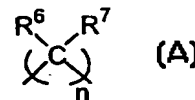
(54) Title: ESTERS WITH MUSKY ODOR AND THEIR USE IN PERFUMERY

(57) Abstract

The compounds of formula (I) in which the symbols R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 represent independently from each other a hydrogen atom or a methyl or ethyl group, the symbol X represents an oxygen atom or an alkylene group of formula (A) in which n is an integer from 1 to 3, the symbols R^6 and R^7 represent each a hydrogen atom or a methyl or ethyl group, and R^5 represents an alkyl or alkoxy group from C_1 to C_4 , linear or branched, an alkenyl group from



(I)



(A)

C_2 to C_4 , linear or branched, or a group of formula: $-(O)C-Y-R_8$ in which Y has the same meaning as X and R^8 is a linear or branched alkyl group from C_1 to C_4 or a linear or branched alkenyl group from C_2 to C_4 , are novel compounds showing musky odors and which confer musky-velvety, voluminous and very tenacious notes to the products to which they are added.

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Esters with musky odor and their use in perfumery

Technical Field and Prior Art

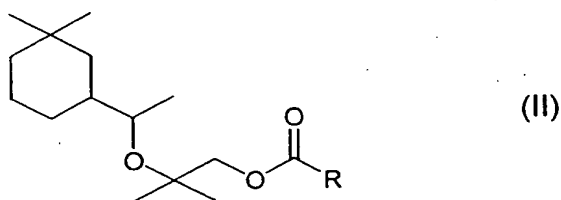
5 The present invention relates to the field of perfumery. It relates, more particularly, to esters derived from 1-(3,3-dimethyl-1-cyclohexyl)-1-ethanol which have remarkable odor properties.

We have found that the esters according to the present invention and as defined in the formula (I) below, show useful and prized odor properties and that, as a
10 result, they can be used for the preparation of perfumes, perfuming compositions and perfumed articles. They are employed in order to confer musky type odor effects.

In the field of the synthesis of compounds having musky odors, there has been great activity for the last ten years, resulting from the need to find novel musky odor compounds which can replace certain compounds of widespread use in perfumery
15 and which use is becoming more and more restricted due to toxicological and ecological reasons. The esters according to the present invention are products which fulfil the requirements for perfuming compounds, and they are capable of replacing the above-mentioned known compounds.

The prior art, in particular the application DE-OS 1 923 223, discloses
20 certain esters derived from 1-(3,3-dimethyl-1-cyclohexyl)-1-ethanol. However, there is no mention of a musky odor from any of the compounds disclosed. The olfactive character of the known compounds is generally described as being of the floral-woody type.

On the other hand, US Patent 5,166,412 discloses compounds of the type



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wherein R is an alkyl group from C₁ to C₃, and which show an odor of the musky type characterized by an intense note of the type ambrette seeds, fruity-pear, reminiscent of

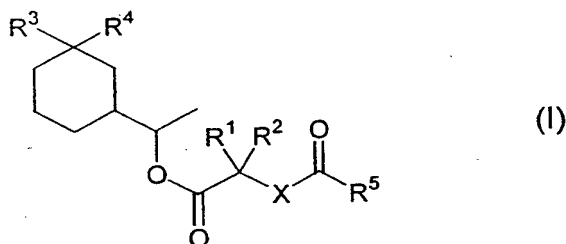
the odor of Williams pears.

We have now surprisingly found that the compounds described by formula (I) defined below have musky odors which are quite distinct from those of the compounds of the above formula (II), and which are very much appreciated in perfumery.

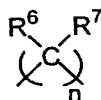
Description of the Invention

The object of the present invention is therefore to provide new compounds which are useful as perfume ingredients, to impart odors of the musky type.

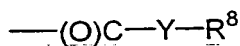
This object is attained by the compounds of formula



in which the symbols R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 represent independently from each other a hydrogen atom or a methyl or ethyl group, the symbol X represents an oxygen atom or an alkylene group of formula

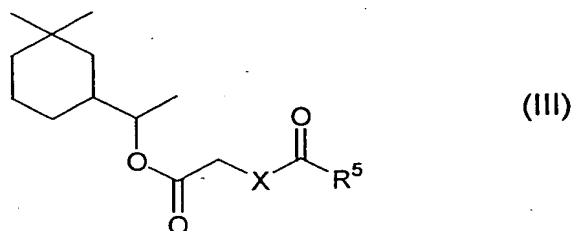


in which n is an integer from 1 to 3, the symbols R^6 and R^7 represent each a hydrogen atom or a methyl or ethyl group, and R^5 represents an alkyl or alkoxy group from C_1 to C_4 , linear or branched, an alkenyl group from C_2 to C_4 , linear or branched, or a group of formula



in which Y has the same meaning as X and R^8 is a linear or branched alkyl group from C_1 to C_4 or a linear or branched alkenyl group from C_2 to C_4 .

According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, there will be used compounds of the general formula (III)



in which X is an oxygen atom or an unsubstituted methylene or ethylene group and R⁵ is a group as defined in formula (I) and having 1 to 3 carbon atoms.

The esters of the above formulae (I) and (III) are novel compounds.

Another object of the invention is the use of the compounds of the above formulae in perfumery, as well as the perfumes, perfuming compositions and perfumed articles containing these compounds.

The compounds of the invention show musky odor notes in which a slight fruity-ambrette connotation is found, which however is clearly less pronounced than in the compounds of the prior art, namely those according to formula (II). The global olfactive impression of the compounds of the present invention is generally that of musky odor compounds having a sweet and heavy connotation, close to that of the so-called polycyclic musks, quite unlike that of the compounds of formula (II) which show lighter and less tenacious olfactive notes.

The compounds of the invention can be present in the form of 4 stereoisomers in the pure state or as a mixture of the stereoisomers. The invention thus includes all these possible mixtures and all the possible individual isomers. As the olfactive note of each of these isomers can of course be different from that of the others, the odor of every possible isomer mixture can also change as a function of the content of any given diastereomer or enantiomer.

We have moreover been able to establish that within the above-identified preferred compounds of the invention according to formula (III), the best olfactive characteristics were represented in the isomers of the esters of the present invention derived from the alcohol (+)-(1S,1'R)-1-(3',3'-dimethyl-1'-cyclohexyl)-1-ethanol, which

is used as a starting product for the synthesis of some of the compounds of the invention.

As the most preferred compound of the invention, there is cited in particular 1-[(3,3-dimethyl-1-cyclohexyl)ethoxycarbonyl]methyl propanoate. This compound
5 possesses a classical musky type odor, reminiscent of that of Galaxolide® (7,8-dihydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethyl-6H-cyclopenta[9]-2-benzopyrane; trademark of International Flavors and Fragrances, USA), and confers an olfactive impression which is that of a sweet and natural musky odor, with a velvety connotation, and which provides much volume. There is also found a light ambrette nuance which is accompanied by an
10 undertone reminiscent of the odor of green fruits. When compared to the odor of the compounds according to the prior art, this compound of the invention develops a musky odor which is distinctly more tenacious and heavier than those of known compounds, which makes it particularly useful for the creation of base notes in perfumes and perfuming compositions of musky odor.

15 The above-described odor properties are best represented in the isomer of the configuration (1S,1'R), namely (1S,1'R)-1-[(3',3'-dimethyl-1'-cyclohexyl)ethoxycarbonyl]methyl propanoate, which renders this compound a choice ingredient of the invention.

Moreover, the mixtures containing a preponderant amount of this isomer
20 together with its enantiomer or with its other stereoisomers give appreciated odor effects. Accordingly, mixtures containing a preponderant amount of this most preferred isomer of the invention are also a preferred embodiment of the invention.

The compounds of the invention can be used in practically all fields of modern perfumery. There can be cited here applications in fine perfumery, namely for
25 the preparation of perfumes and colognes in which original olfactive effects can be obtained.

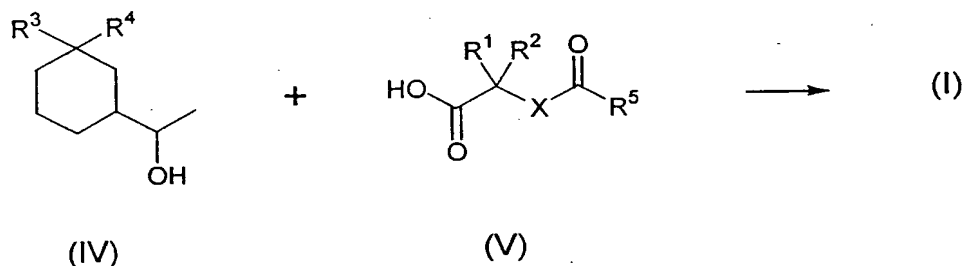
The compounds can also be used in functional perfumery. Non-limiting examples for this type of application include soaps, bath and shower gels, shampoos, deodorants and antiperspirants, air fresheners, liquid and solid detergents for the
30 treatment of textiles and fabric softeners.

In these applications, the compounds (I) and (III) can be used alone or in admixture with other perfuming ingredients, solvents or adjuvants of current use in perfumery. The nature and the variety of these coingredients do not require a more detailed description here, which, moreover, would not be exhaustive, and the person skilled in the art will be able to choose the latter through its general knowledge and as a function of the nature of the product to be perfumed and of the desired olfactive effect. These perfuming ingredients belong to chemical classes as varied as alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, esters, ethers, acetates, nitriles, terpene hydrocarbons, sulfur- and nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compounds, as well as essential oils of natural or synthetic origin. A large number of these ingredients is moreover listed in reference textbooks such as the book of S. Arctander, *Perfume and Flavor Chemicals*, 1969, Montclair, New Jersey, USA, or its more recent versions, or in other works of similar nature.

The proportions in which the compounds according to the invention can be incorporated in the various products mentioned beforehand vary within a large range of values. These values depend on the nature of the article or product that one desires to perfume and the olfactive effect searched for, as well as on the nature of the coingredients in a given composition when the compounds of the invention are used in admixture with perfuming coingredients, solvents or adjuvants of current use in the art.

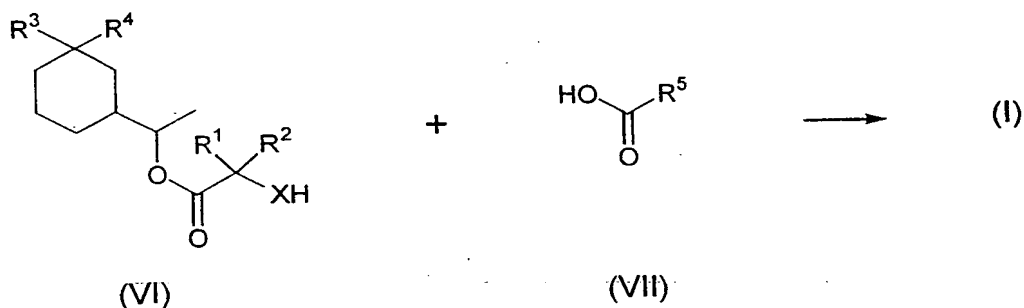
As an example, there can be cited typical concentrations of the order of 5 to 10%, or even 20%, by weight of these compounds relative to the weight of the perfuming composition in which it is incorporated. Far lower concentrations than those mentioned can be used when the compound (I) or (III) is directly applied for the perfuming of the various consumer products cited beforehand.

The compounds of the invention are generally prepared by esterification of an alcohol of formula (IV) below with the respective acid of formula (V), or an appropriate derivative of it. The reaction is illustrated in the following scheme I, in which the symbols R^1 to R^5 and X have the meaning indicated in formula (I).

Scheme I

As an appropriate derivative of the acid (V), there can, for example, be cited the acid halides, like the chloride. Other appropriate derivatives are known to a person skilled in the art. In case one wants to synthesize an optically active compound of formula (I), there will be used the corresponding optically active alcohol of formula (IV) in the esterification reaction. According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, there will be used 1-(3,3-dimethyl-1-cyclohexyl)-1-ethanol or one of its enantiomers as starting alcohol for the preparation of the preferred compounds of the invention.

Where the acids of formula (V), respectively an appropriate derivative thereof, are not available or do not react as wanted, there can be used an alcohol of formula (VI) below in which X is an oxygen atom and the symbols R¹ to R⁴ have the meaning indicated in formula (I), in an esterification reaction with an acid of formula (VII) in which R⁵ has the meaning given in formula (I), or, respectively, with an appropriate derivative of this acid, such as, for example, a halide.

Scheme II

X = O

The alcohols of formula (VI) can be obtained by saponification of certain compounds of the invention of formula (I) in which X is an oxygen atom.

In the methods described above for the preparation of the compounds of the invention, the stereochemistry of the alcohols (IV) and (VI) is retained. The stereochemistry of the compounds of the invention is thus that of the alcohols used as starting products.

The specific reaction conditions will now be described in the following examples in which the abbreviations have the usual meaning in the art and the temperatures are given in degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$); the NMR spectral data (chemical shift δ) are given in ppm relative to TMS as an internal standard. The invention will also be illustrated by examples describing the use of the compounds of the invention in perfumery.

Embodiments of the Invention

Example 1

Preparation of the compounds of formula (I)

a) (1S,1'R)-1-[(3',3'-Dimethyl-1'-cyclohexyl)ethoxycarbonyl]methyl propanoate

3 g of (1S,1'R)-1-(3',3'-dimethyl-1'-cyclohexyl)-1-ethanol (prepared from (+)- β -citronellene (Fluka) according to the process described by H.R. Ansari, Tetrahedron 29, 1559 (1973), $[\alpha]_{20}^D = +11.6^{\circ}$, containing about 17% of other stereoisomers, or bought from DRT, France) and 1.52 g of pyridine were dissolved in 50 ml of diethyl ether. There were then added 2.9 g of 2-chloro-2-oxoethyl propanoate (prepared according to F.K. Thayer, Organic Synthesis Col. Vol. 1 (1932), p. 12), dissolved in 20 ml of diethyl ether over 10 minutes. The reaction mixture was then stirred for 30 minutes, after which another portion of 2-chloro-2-oxoethyl propanoate was added. After 1 h reaction time, the reaction was quenched by adding 5 ml of aqueous HCl (1 M), and the mixture was extracted with ether. After

flash column chromatography of the extract and concentration of the solution, the thus-obtained crude product was distilled at $120^{\circ}/9 \times 10^2$ Pa to obtain (1S,1'R)-1-[(3',3'-dimethyl-1'-cyclohexyl)ethoxy-carbonyl] methyl propanoate. The yield was 4.12 g (79,5%)

5 NMR(^1H) : 4.78(1H, quintet, $J=6.3$ Hz) ; 4.58(2H, s) ; 2.45(2H, q, $J=7.5$ Hz) ; 1.7-0.7(9H, m) ; 1.18(3H, t, $J=7.5$ Hz) ; 1.16(3H, d, $J=6.3$ Hz) ; 0.89(3H, s) ; 0.85(3H, s).

NMR(^{13}C) : 173.7(s) ; 167.6(s) ; 76.3(d) ; 60.8(t) ; 41.1(t) ; 39.1(t) ; 38.3(d) ; 33.5(q) ; 30.5(s) ; 28.3(t) ; 27.2(t) ; 24.6(q) ; 21.9(t) ; 17.0(q) ; 9.0(q).

10 MS : 57(100), 123(77), 69(69), 115(68), 83(57), 138(44), 95(42), 109(40).

When there was used, in the preparation mode described under a), (1R,1'S)-1-(3',3'-dimethyl-1-cyclohexyl)-1-ethanol [«(-)-cyclademol» ; origin : DRT, France ; $[\alpha]_{20}^D = -10.4^{\circ}$, containing about 18% of other stereoisomers], there was obtained (1R,1'S)-1-[(3',3'-dimethyl-1-cyclohexyl)ethoxycarbonyl]methyl propanoate, the analytical data of which (NMR, MS) were identical to those given under a) .

b) (1S,1'R)-1-[(3',3'-Dimethyl-1'-cyclohexyl)ethoxycarbonyl]methyl butanoate

20 The reaction was carried out as described above under a), using 4.78 g of 2-chloro-2-oxoethyl butanoate (prepared according to the above-cited literature). The yield was 5.22 g (95.8%) of a product having a boiling point of $120^{\circ}/6 \times 10^2$ Pa.

25 NMR(^1H) : 4.78(1H, quintet, $J=6.3$ Hz) ; 4.60(2H, s) ; 2.40(2H, t, $J=7.5$ Hz) ; 1.70(2H, m, $J=7.5$ Hz) ; 1.75-0.75(9H, m) ; 1.18(3H, d, $J=6.3$ Hz) ; 0,99(3H. t. $J=7,5$ Hz) ; 0,91(3H. s) ; 0,87(3H, s).

NMR(^{13}C) : 173.0(s) ; 167.7(s) ; 76.3(d) ; 60.7(t) ; 41.1(t) ; 39.1(t) ; 38.4(d) ; 35.7(t) ; 33.5(q) ; 30.5(s) ; 28.3(t) ; 24.7(q) ; 21.9(t) ; 18.4(t) ; 17.0(q) ; 13,6(q).

30 MS : 71(100), 123(81), 69(79), 83(68), 43(58), 109(54), 129(52), 95(49).

c) (1S,1'R)-1-(3',3'-Dimethyl-1'-cyclohexyl)ethyl 4-oxohexanoate

1.09 g (8.4 mmole) of 4-oxo-hexanoic acid (prepared according to G.L. Hommet et al., *Synth. Commun.*, **26**, 3897 (1996)) were mixed with 1.25 g (8 mmole) of (1S,1'R)-1-(3',3'-dimethyl-1-cyclohexyl)-1-ethanol, and p-toluenesulfonic acid (0.012 g) in 70 ml of toluene. The reaction mixture was heated under reflux over 15 h in a Dean-Stark type separator. The thus-obtained solution was washed with water, saturated NaHCO₃ solution and again with water, before the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. After distillation in a bulb-to-bulb apparatus at 140°/5x10² Pa, there were obtained 0.84 g (39%) of the product.

NMR(¹H) : 4.68(1H, quintet, J=6.3 Hz) ; 2.71(2H, m) ; 2.58(2H, m) ; 2.48(2H, q, J=7.5 Hz) ; 1.7-0.7(9H, m) ; 1.14(3H, d, J=6.3 Hz) ; 1.03(3H, t, J=7.5Hz) ; 0.91(3H, s) ; 0.88(3H, s).

NMR(¹³C) : 209.4 ; 172.5 ; 75.1 ; 41.3 ; 39.1 ; 38.3 ; 36.7 ; 35.9 ; 33.5 ; 30.5 ; 28.4 ; 28.3 ; 24.6 ; 22.0 ; 17.1 ; 7.8.

MS : 113(100), 138(31), 123(28), 83(23), 139(22), 69(19), 95(19), 57(17).

d) (1S,1'R)-1-(3',3'-Dimethyl-1-cyclohexyl)ethyl 5-oxohexanoate

To a solution of 2.00 g (12.8 mmole) of (1S,1'R)-1-(3',3'-dimethyl-1-cyclohexyl)-1-ethanol, 1.66 g (12.8 mmole) of 5-oxo-hexanoic acid and 0.26 g of 4-dimethylaminopyridine in 20 ml of dichloromethane, there were added 2.06 g (14.1 mmole) of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide. The solution was stirred over 90 min, filtered over Celite[®], dried over MgSO₄ and filtered. After evaporation of the solvent, there was obtained a yellow oil (3.0 g) which was distilled in a bulb-to-bulb apparatus at 160°/1x10³ Pa, to obtain 2.12 g (62%) of the desired product.

NMR(¹H) : 4.69(1H, quintet, J=6.3Hz) ; 2.51(2H, t, J=7.1Hz) ; 2.32(2H, t, J=7.1Hz) ; 2.14(3H, s) ; 1.89(2H, quintet, J=7.1Hz) ; 1.7-1.0(9H, m) ; 1.15(3H, d, J=6.3Hz) ; 0.90(3H, s) ; 0.87(3H, s).

NMR(¹³C) : 208.0 ; 172.8 ; 74.8 ; 42.6 ; 41.4 ; 39.1 ; 38.3 ; 33.6 ; 33.5 ; 30.5 ; 29.9 ; 28.4 ; 24.6 ; 22.0 ; 19.1 ; 17.2.

MS : 113(100), 123(31), 85(30), 138(29), 43(22), 69(22), 130(20), 55(19)

e) (1S,1'R)-[1-(3',3'-Dimethyl-1'-cyclohexyl)ethoxycarbonyl]methyl methyl oxalate

5 i) (1S,1'R)-1-(3',3'-Dimethyl-1'-cyclohexyl)ethyl hydroxyacetate

This alcohol was prepared by saponification of (1S,1'R)-1-[3',3'-dimethyl-1'-cyclohexyl)ethoxycarbonyl]methyl propanoate. To this end, 50.0 g (185 mmol) of this compound were dissolved in 250 ml of methanol in a 500 ml flask. After cooling of the mixture to -78° , a solution containing about 5,4 M of sodium methoxide in methanol (34.3 ml, 185 mmol) was added over 30 min, stirring was then continued over 90 min at -50° and the reaction mixture was then neutralized with 100 ml of aqueous HCl (2 M) at this temperature. The mixture was extracted with diethyl ether and washed to neutrality with a saturated NaHCO₃ solution and then water. After drying and concentration of the organic phase, the crude product was distilled on a Vigreux type column at $62^{\circ}/5 \times 10^2$ Pa to obtain 23.65 g (60%) of the desired product.

NMR(¹H) : 4.81(1H, quintet, J=6.3 Hz) ; 4.11(2H, m) ; 2.70(1H, large s) ; 1.7-0.7(9H, m) ; 1.20(3H, d, J=6.3 Hz) ; 0.91(3H, s) ; 0.88(3H, s).

20 NMR(¹³C) : 173.1(s) ; 76.2(d) ; 60.7(t) ; 41.3(t) ; 39.0(t) ; 38.3(d) ; 33.5(q) ; 30.5(s) ; 28.1(t) ; 24.6(q) ; 21.9(t) ; 17.1(q).

MS : 69(100), 123(71), 83(68), 55(67), 41(63), 31(51), 95(49), 45(46).

The compound was then esterified as described below, under ii).

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ii) 2 g of the product obtained under i) (9.4 mmol) and mixed with 1.1 g (14 mmol) of pyridine in 25 ml of diethyl ether were esterified by the dropwise addition of 1.7 g (14 mmol) of methyl chlorooxalate over 10 min. The temperature was maintained at 30° with an ice bath, and the mixture was stirred over 30 min, then hydrolyzed with 3 ml of aqueous HCl (2 M). The ether phase was washed with a saturated NaHCO₃ solution, then with water. After drying

30

and filtration, the solution was concentrated and distilled in a bulb-to-bulb apparatus at $140^{\circ}/3 \times 10^2$ Pa, to obtain 2.59 g (92%) of the product.

NMR(^1H) : 4.80(1H, m) ; 4.78(2H, s) ; 3.94(3H, s) ; 1.7-0.7(9H, m) ; 1.18(3H, d, $J=6.3\text{Hz}$) ; 0.91(3H, s) ; 0.87(3H, s).

NMR(^{13}C) : 165.8(s) ; 157.4(s) ; 156.8(s) ; 77.2(d) ; 62.5(t) ; 53.8(q) ; 41.0(t) ; 39.0(t) ; 38.3(d) ; 33.5(q) ; 30.5(s) ; 28.3(t) ; 24.5(q) ; 21.9(t) ; 17.0(q).

MS : 123(100), 69(49), 138(44), 95(34), 109(33), 139(30), 83(27), 111(27).

10 f) (1S,1'R)-1-[(3',3'-Dimethyl-1-cyclohexyl)ethoxy-carbonyl]methyl 2-propenoate

This compound was prepared from the alcohol (1S,1'R)-1-(3'-3'-dimethyl-1-cyclohexyl)ethyl hydroxyacetate, obtained as described under 1)e)i). 1 g (4.67 ml) of this alcohol were added at 0° and over a period of 10 min to a suspension prepared from 0.21 g (5.14 mmol) of a 60% suspension of NaH in mineral oil and 20 ml of THF. The suspension was stirred at room temperature over 30 min, then 0.47 g (5.14 mmole) of acryloyl chloride were added after the mixture had been cooled to -20° . The mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 5 h at that temperature, before another 0.47 g (5.14 mmol) of acryloyl chloride and 0.21 g of a 60% suspension of NaH in mineral oil were added. Stirring was continued for 2 h, then the reaction was quenched with water and the solution extracted with ether. The organic extract was washed with aqueous HCl (1 M), a saturated NaHCO_3 solution and water and dried over MgSO_4 . After evaporation of the solvent, the crude product was distilled in a bulb-to-bulb apparatus at $120^{\circ}/4 \times 10^2$ Pa, to obtain 1.13 g (90%) of the desired product.

25 NMR(^1H) : 6.52(1H, d, $J=17.4\text{Hz}$) ; 6.21(1H, dd, $J=10.7, 17.4\text{Hz}$) ; 5.93(1H, 10.3Hz) ; 4.79(1H, m) ; 4.68(2H, s) ; 1.8-0.8(9H, m) ; 1.20(3H, d, 6.4Hz) ; 0.90(3H, s) ; 0.87(3H, s).

NMR(^{13}C) : 167.4(s) ; 165.4(s) ; 132.0(t) ; 127.5(d) ; 76.4(d) ; 61.0(t) ; 41.0(t) ; 39.0(t) ; 38.3(d) ; 33.5(q) ; 30.5(s) ; 28.3(t) ; 24.6(q) ; 21.9(t) ; 17.0(q).

30 MS : 123(100), 55(76), 138(68), 113(64), 109(63), 69(59), 95(50), 83(46).

g) (1S,1'R)-1-[(3',3'-Dimethyl-1-cyclohexyl)ethoxy-carbonyl]methyl 2-butenate

This compound was prepared as described above, under f), replacing acryloyl chloride by crotonoyl chloride (0.49 g, 4.67 mmol) which was added at room temperature. After drying and evaporation of the solvent, there were obtained 1.43 g of an oil which was chromatographed over silica, followed by a distillation in a bulb-to-bulb apparatus at $120^{\circ}/4 \times 10^2$ Pa, to provide 0.83 g (71%) of the desired product.

NMR(^1H) : 7.06(1H, m) ; 5.94(1H, d, $J=15.9\text{Hz}$) ; 4.78(1H, quintet, $J=6.0\text{Hz}$) ;
4.65(2H, d) ; 1.91(3H, d, $J=6.7\text{Hz}$) ; 1.7-1.0(9H, m) ; 1.19(3H, d,
 $J=6.3\text{Hz}$) ; 0.90(3H, s) ; 0.87(3H, s).

NMR(^{13}C) : 167.7 ; 165.6 ; 146.3 ; 121.7 ; 76.3 ; 60.8 ; 41.0 ; 39.1 ; 38.3 ; 33.5 ;
30.5 ; 28.3 ; 24.6 ; 21.9 ; 18.1 ; 17.0.

MS : 69(100), 123(67), 138(56), 127(49), 109(45), 83(42), 95(33), 139(25).

Example 2

Preparation of a perfuming composition

A base perfuming composition was prepared from the following ingredients :

	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Parts by weight</u>
	Amyl acetate	50
25	(E)-3-Hexenyl acetate	10
	γ -Undecalactone	300
	Ethyl butyrate	50
	Allyl cyclohexylpropanoate	50
	10% * α -Damascone	150
30	Allyl-heptanoate	300
	Phenoxyethyl isobutyrate	1500
	4-tert-Butyl-cyclohexyl acetate ¹⁾	500

	Hedione ^{® 2)}	200
	Jasmolactone ³⁾	40
	Hexyl salicylate	1000
	Veloutone ⁴⁾	50
5	2-tert-Butyl-1-cyclohexyl acetate	2500
	α -Ionone	150
	2,4-Dimethyl-3-cyclohexene-1-carbaldehyde ⁵⁾	<u>150</u>
	Total	7000

10 * in dipropylene glycol

1) origin : Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland

2) methyl dihydrojasmonate ; origin : Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland

3) (E)-8-decen-5-olide ; origin : Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland

4) 2,5,5-trimethyl-5-pentyl-1-cyclopentanone ; origin : Firmenich SA, Geneva,

15 Switzerland

5) origin : Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland

To this base composition of the apple type, there were added 2000 parts by weight of 1-[(3,3-dimethyl-1-cyclohexyl)ethoxycarbonyl]methyl propanoate. There was thus
 20 obtained a novel composition in which the fruity aspect was clearly stronger with respect to the base composition. Furthermore, the composition containing the compound of the invention possessed an appreciated and very natural velvety-musky connotation, the compound having also imparted far more volume to the odor of the base composition. The perfumers found furthermore that the diffusion of the composition had
 25 become superb, both as regards its top note and its heart note, and in particular as regards the bottom note, thanks to the tenaciousness and the heavy character of this musky compound.

The above-described odor effect was particularly pronounced and rich when the isomer of the configuration (1S,1'R) was used.

30 When the compound of the invention was replaced by (1S,1'R)-2-[1-(3',3'-dimethyl-1'-

cyclohexyl)ethoxy]-2-methylpropyl propanoate (described in application EP 472 966), there was observed a different effect, the resulting composition being less heavy and velvety, thus underlining less the fruity-apple aspect and showing a diffusion of the bottom note which was less pronounced and voluminous. In a general way, this known composition was lighter, less tenacious and less musky-heavy than the composition containing the compound of the invention.

Example 3

10 Preparation of a perfuming composition

A base perfuming composition was prepared from the following ingredients :

	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Parts by weight</u>
15	Hexyl acetate	50
	Tetramethylnonyl acetate ¹⁾	1500
	TCD acetate ²⁾	1500
	Methyl cinnamate	250
20	10% * γ -Decalactone	200
	γ -Dodecalactone	50
	50% * β -Damascone	250
	Isopentyrate ³⁾	100
	Myroxyde ^{® 4)}	100
25	Veloutone ⁵⁾	700
	10% * Bourgeonal ^{® 6)}	300
	10% * Lilial ^{® 7)}	2700
	1% * n-Octanal	100
	Mayol ^{® 8)}	200
30	Total	8000

* in dipropylene glycol (DIPG)

- 1) origin : Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland
- 2) (tricyclo[5.2.1.0^{2,6}]dec-4-yl)methyl acetate ; origin : Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland
- 3) 1,3-dimethyl-3-butenyl isobutyrate ; origin : Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland
- 5 4) isomer mixture of ocimene epoxide ; origin : Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland
- 5) see Example 2
- 6) 3-(4-tert-butyl-1-phenyl)propanal ; origin : Quest International
- 7) 3-(4-tert-butyl-1-phenyl)-2-methylpropanal ; origin : Givaudan-Roure SA, Vernier, Switzerland
- 10 8) 1-hydroxymethyl-4-isopropyl cyclohexane ; origin : Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland

When there were added to this base composition with a fruity, pear type odor 2000 parts by weight of 1-[(3,3-dimethyl-1-cyclohexyl)ethoxycarbonyl]methylpropanoate, there
15 was obtained a novel composition, the odor of which was considerably modified with respect to the note of the base composition. The modification was mainly apparent in the fruity-pear connotations, which had aquired a rich and full character and a pronounced and elegant volume, recalling the odor of a ripe pear. This voluminous impression persisted during the slow evaporation of the composition over time, thus prolongating
20 the fruity and elegant tonality of the composition. This fragrance effect was particularly marked and rich when the isomer of (1S,1'R)-configuration was added to the base composition.

Example 4

25

Preparation of a perfuming composition for a powder detergent

A base perfuming composition for a powder detergent was prepared by mixing the following ingredients :

30

	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Parts by weight</u>
	Citronellyl acetate	200
	Amylcinnamic aldehyde	1000
5	Hexylcinnamic aldehyde	2000
	10% * Ambrox [®] DL ¹⁾	100
	Isononyl acetate	200
	Verdyl acetate	400
	Verdyl propionate	500
10	10% * Intreleven aldehyde ²⁾	100
	10% * Aldehyde 13-13 ³⁾	200
	Coumarin	100
	Lilial ^{® 4)}	1000
	4-tert-Butyl-cyclohexyl acetate ⁵⁾	1300
15	Fleuramone ^{® 6)}	200
	3-Methyl-5-phenyl-1-pentanol ⁷⁾	500
	Hexyl salicylate	700
	Tetrahydromuguo ^{® 8)}	400
	10% * α -Damascone	250
20	Polywood ^{® 9)}	150
	Irاليا ^{® 10)} total	300
	Vertofix coeur ¹¹⁾	<u>400</u>
	Total	10000

25 * in DIPG

1) racemic tetramethyl perhydronaphthofurane ; origin : Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland

2) isomer mixture of undecenal ; origin : International Flavors & Fragrances, USA

3) tridecanal and 11-methyldodecanal ; origin : Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland

30 4) see Example 3

5) see Example 2

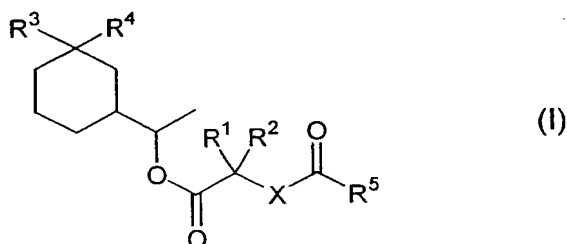
- 6) 2-heptyl-1-cyclopentanone ; origin : International Flavors & Fragrances, USA
- 7) origin : Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland
- 8) isomeric mixture ; origin : International Flavors & Fragrances, USA
- 9) perhydro-5,5,8a-trimethyl-2-naphthyle acetate ; origin : Firmenich SA, Geneva,
5 Switzerland
- 10) mixture of iso-methyl ionones ; origin : Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland
- 11) origin : International Flavors & Fragrances, USA

When there were added to this base perfuming composition intended for a powder
10 detergent 1000 parts by weight of 1-[(3,3-dimethyl-1-cyclohexyl) ethoxycarbonyl]
methyl propanoate, there was obtained a novel composition, the olfactive note of which
had acquired a very remarkable volume and tenaciousness. The typical odor impression
conferred by the aldehydes in the base composition was well sustained by the musky-
heavy note of the compound of the invention. The perfumers also found that the
15 diffusion of the composition had become stronger, putting an accent on the fruity and
rose tonality of the composition.

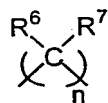
The above-described fragrance effects are perceptible both from the novel composition
and on linen washed with a powder detergent perfumed with that said composition. The
musky aspect of the odoriferous note of the composition according to the invention,
20 which could also be smelled on the thus-treated linen, was similar to the notes typically
conferred by polycyclic musky odor compounds of the indane type, i.e. a bewitching,
warm, powdery, slightly animal and velvety connotation. The best olfactive effect was
obtained with the preferred compound of the invention, namely the (1S,1'R)-isomer of
the above-identified compound. The musky effect observed by our perfumers was
25 olfactively closest to that typically conferred by Galaxolide[®], under similar application
conditions.

CLAIMS

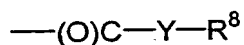
1. A compound of formula



in which the symbols R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 represent independently from each other a hydrogen atom or a methyl or ethyl group, the symbol X represents an oxygen atom or an alkylene group of formula

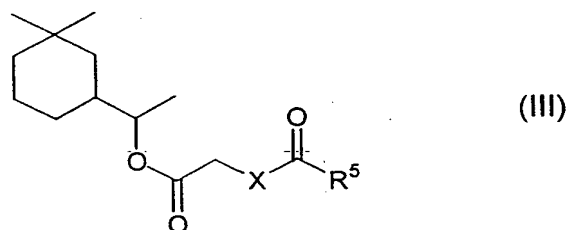


in which n is an integer from 1 to 3, the symbols R^6 and R^7 represent each a hydrogen atom or a methyl or ethyl group, and R^5 represents an alkyl or alkoxy group from C_1 to C_4 , linear or branched, an alkenyl group from C_2 to C_4 , linear or branched, or a group of formula



in which Y has the same meaning as X and R^8 is a linear or branched alkyl group from C_1 to C_4 or a linear or branched alkenyl group from C_2 to C_4 .

2. A compound according to claim 1, of formula



wherein X is an oxygen atom or an unsubstituted methylene or ethylene group and R⁵ is a group as defined in claim 1 and having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms.

3. A compound selected from the group consisting of 1-[(3,3-dimethyl-1-cyclohexyl)ethoxycarbonyl]methyl propanoate, 1-[(3,3-dimethyl-1-cyclohexyl)ethoxycarbonyl]methyl butanoate, 1-(3,3-dimethyl-1-cyclohexyl)ethyl 4-oxohexanoate, 1-(3,3-dimethyl-1-cyclohexyl)ethyl 5-oxohexanoate, 1-[(3,3-dimethyl-1-cyclohexyl)ethoxycarbonyl]methyl methyl oxalate, 1-[(3,3-dimethyl-1-cyclohexyl)ethoxycarbonyl]methyl 2-propenoate, and 1-[(3,3-dimethyl-1-cyclohexyl)ethoxycarbonyl]methyl 2-butenate.

4. 1-[(3,3-Dimethyl-1-cyclohexyl)ethoxycarbonyl]methyl propanoate.

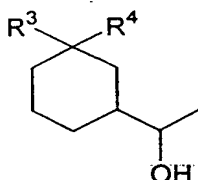
5. A compound according to anyone of claims 1 to 4, in the form of the stereoisomer of configuration (1S,1'R) or of a mixture containing a preponderant amount of this isomer together with at least one of its other stereoisomers.

6. Perfuming composition or perfumed article containing as a perfuming ingredient a compound according to any of claims 1 to 5.

7. Perfumed article according to claim 6, in the form of a perfume or a cologne, a soap, a bath or shower gel, a shampoo or other hair care product, a cosmetic preparation, a deodorant or antiperspirant, an air freshener, a detergent or fabric softener, or an all-purpose cleaner.

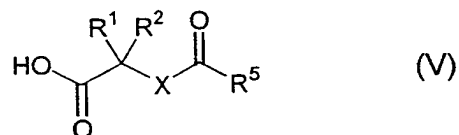
8. A method for the preparation of a perfuming composition or of a perfumed product, wherein there is added to said composition or product a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 5.

9. Process for the preparation of a compound according to any of claims 1 to 5, wherein there is esterified an alcohol of formula (IV)



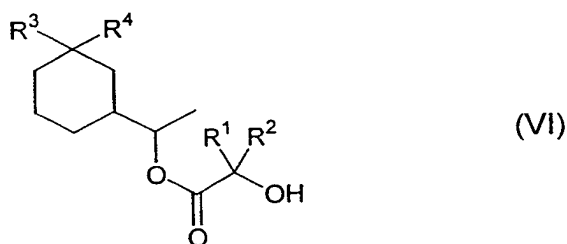
(IV)

with an acid of formula (V)



or an appropriate derivative of it, and in which formulae the symbols R^1 to R^5 and X have the meaning given in claim 1.

- 5 10. Process for the preparation of a compound according to any of the claims 1 to 5, wherein there is esterified an alcohol of the formula (VI)

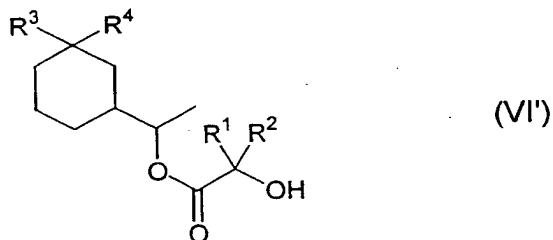


- 10 with an acid of formula (VII)



15 or an appropriate derivative of the latter, and in which formulae the symbols R^1 to R^5 have the meaning given in claim 1.

11. An alcohol of formula



in which the symbols R^1 to R^4 are as defined in claim 1.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter national Application No

PCT/IB 99/01469

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C07C69/675 C07C69/716 C07C67/08 C11B9/00 A61K7/46

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C07C C11B A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	DE 19 23 223 A (L.GIVAUDAN & CIE,S.A.) 20 November 1969 (1969-11-20) cited in the application page 9; example 5 page 14 -page 15; example 11 page 16 -page 22; claims -----	1,6

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"Z" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

19 October 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

26/10/1999

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Kinzinger, J

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/IB 99/01469

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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		NL 6907053 A	11-11-1969